ptroller of the Treasur; in the adjustment of the ac counts of Peter L muan, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, to allow him the sum of \$5,000 paid to Mr. Corcoran, the clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means,

were severally agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 97, nays 91—as follows:

yeas 97, nays 91—as follows:
YEAS—Messex, Adrain, Anderson, Arnold, Harr, Bingham, Habon, Kowin, Branch, Beyar, Borne, Chapman, Erra Cark, John, B. Cark, Cay, Clark R. Cohramo, John & Tuchrame, Cockeril, Coming Crawford, Pavideou, Pavideou, Pavideou, Pavideou, Bandisk, Editor, Follow, Bandisk, Follow, Florence John, Follow, Florence John, Forence John, Follow, Grover, Edit of Rino, Hall of Mannehametts, Butch, Hawkin Mackman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Highes, Heyler, Jonda of Fem.

Mesers, Abbett, Andrews, Atkins, Avery, Barkedale, Bosham, Boyce, Buffuton, Burlingame, Bernett, Caskie, Chaffee Bonham, Boyce, Buffurion, Burlingame, Bernett, Cackie, Coffax, Cavade, Curtie, Davis of Missionippi, Davis of the Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Ivada, Dowdolf, undson, Elliott, Fenton, Garnett, therrell, Gittage, though Rollin, Sandidge, Scales, Seward, Slaw of North Ascolina, Sherman et also Shorter, Spinner, Stanfon, Stawart of Fennsylvania, Tablot Jappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Vance, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton Vashburn of Wisconin, Washburns of Illians, Wright of Tompson

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missonri, the Hor then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of then went into Committee of the Wrole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barkedale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mall by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the facal year ending June 30, 1880, general debate having been terminated by resolution of the House.

Mr. WOOD, of Maine, moved that the appropriation of \$426,282, for the transportation of the United States mail to Europe, be stricken out and an appropriation inserted providing for general service from all the principal parts of the United States. ats of the United States.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, raised a point of order that

it provided for a new system of ocean mail service which for the first three years would cost the government about e millions of dollars.

The CHAIRMAN decided the amendment to be out of

The CHAIRMAN decided the amendment to be out or order. This was an appropriation bill to carry out the existing law, whilst the amendment proposed new lines not established by law.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, raised a point of order, but
the question being taken the decision of the Chair stood
as the judgment of the committee.

counted.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, moved to amend the first section Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, moved to amend the first section of the bill so as to provide for the payment of the appropriations for this service out of the treasury instead of out of the money arising from the revenue of the Post Office Department. He stated that he offered this preparatory to another appropriating \$600,000 for a mail line between New York and Liverpool, and between New York and Havre, and Bremen, and authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the service with responsible parties in steamers twice a month from New York to Liverpool, and once a month to Havre and Bremen, for a period not exceeding ten years. He should do this for the purpose of riving efficiency to this service.

exceeding fen years. He should do this for the purpose of giving efficiency to this service.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouti, opposed the amendment on the ground that it would make the treasury responsible for these appropriations, thus changing the existing laws providing that no other compensation can be paid for this service except that arising from the postage on the mail matter these steamers shall transport.

The question being taken the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HORTON then moved his second amendment, which the Chair ruled out of order, and an appeal being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained—ayes 84, noss 53.

Mr. SEWARD moved that the appropriation of \$426, 282 for mail service between the United States and Southampton, Liverpool, Bremen, Havre, or such other port or ports in Europe as the Postmaster General may direct be stricken out; pending which, after a long and animated

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indians, moved that the enacting clause be stricken out; which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, the conmittee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, demanded the previous

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, demanded the previous question; pending which—
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail—yeas 81, mays 70—as follows:

mays 70—as follows:

VEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Audrews, Biogham, Blair, Branch, Buffin ton, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Cobb, Colfax, Covode, Cranill, Curts, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Misslasippi, Davis of Iowa, Daws, Boan, Bick, Debit, Durfee, Ellisti, Foster, Garriell, Gilman, Gilmer, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Houge, Bepkins, Horton, Jones of Tennissee, Kelm, Kellogs, Kungel of Fonneylvania, Lemar, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentacky, Marshall of Blinois, Matteon, Mayunet, Morriis of Hanes, Morse of New York, Mott, Nikološ, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Potter, Psychiance, Roady, Roberts, Royce, Savage, Scales, Aller and Charles, Marshall of Christian (Charles), Savage, Scales, Aller and Charles, Savage of North Caroling, Sherman of Olio, Shorter, Smith of

Seward, Slaw of North Caroling, Sherman of Ohio, Shorter, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Vance, Wade, Washburn of Wiscousin, Washburne of Illinois, Wathins, Wood, and Wright of Tennessee—81.

NAYS—Mesers, Adram, Abi, Anderson, Arrs et, Ayery, Barksdale, Barr, Blahop, Bouie, Boyce, Bryan, Barnett, Borns, Caskie, Chaffee, Chapman, Cark of Missouri, Chay, Comina, Crawford, Dinmick, Edmontson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Giddings, Greenwood, Freng, Grover, Hawkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyer, Jackson, Jones of Ponnsylvania, Keltt, Leisty, Letcher, Melkae, Millson, Morgan, Murray, Niblack, Perton, Phelips of Missouri, Thelips of Minescota, Philips, Bosgen, Relly, Edchier, Sandidge, Scott, Scaring, Shaw of Illinois, Sherman of New York, Singleton, Swownson, Stewart of Mary Land, Tailnet, Taylor of Louisiana, Armospeon, Vallandigham, Walstroin, Ward, Washburn of Mains, White, Whiteley, and Wortendyke—70. THE VANCTONS AND TONAWONDAS.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House

proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appro-priations for fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Yanctons and Tonawonda Indians.

Mr. PHELPS stated that the total amount to be paid

Mr. PHELIPS stated that the total amount to be paid them for the relinquishment of their lands was \$383,000. He held in his hand the treaties, and from the examina-tion he had been able to bestow upon them, he was sat-isfied these sams were respectively due to the Indians in pursuance thereof. He then moved that the bill re amended so as to appropriate \$225,066 for the removal of the Seminole Indians or Florida west of the Mississippi

Mr. PHELPS next moved to amend the bill so as to provide for the payment of the interest on the sum of \$250,000, provided for by the eighth article of the

The amendment was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. PHELPS demanded the previous question; which was seconded; and, under the operation thereof, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE WASHINGTON AGREEMENT

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved that the rules be Mr. BURNETT, of Rentherry, moved that the fules of suspended in order to enable him to report from the Com-mittee on the District of Columbia a bill to fix the terms upon which the citizens of Washington and Georgetown shall have the Washington aqueduct and be supplied

shall have the Washington aqueeuet and to suppries
with Potomac water.
[The bill provides for the appointment by the President
of the United States of a civil engineer, at a salary of
\$5,000 per annum, invested with full powers to take
charge of the works and other fixtures, and arrange the
terms upon which the two cities are to be supplied, provided no expense shall be devolved upon the government
of the United States, and the government shall be supof the United States, and the government sain be sup-plied with water free of cost; also, confers powers upon the municipal government to fix a scale of water rent, and for stopping the supply of such persons as may fail or neglect to pay it; also, for the purpose of enabling the two cities to supply the water, makes it competent for the two corporations to borrow, in such proportion as they may deem expedient, a sum of money not exceed-ing \$150,000 for Washington and \$50,000 for Georgeva, to be repaid within ten years from any reve

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to-yeas 108, nays 20; and the bill was then read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, the Hot

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Runkspath, of Misskelppi, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860, general debate having been closed by resolution of the House.

Mr. CRAWFORD then stated that there were some twenty-eight amendments, a large majority of which were not concurred in by the Committee were attentive, as there were no political questions involved, the amendhere were no political questions involved, the amend-nents could be disposed of in a very brief period.

Mr. GARNETT moved that the committee rise for the

purpose of taking a recess; upon which motion

of the House.

quering baving answered to their names—
The CHARMAN resumed his place, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the pending amend-

After several hours spent in their consideration, the ommittee rose, and reported that the committee had oncurred in some, rejected others, and amended others. Mr. CRAWFORD demanded the previous question;

principles; of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of the several investiga-ting committees, and for other purposes; and it was taken ip and passed.

And then the House adjourned.

In the report of the colloquy which took place yester day between Messis. Reagan and Brian, of Texas, we should have stated that Mr. Brian, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Reagan as to whether Mr. Brian intended o be understood in the language complained of as im-outing dishonorable motives to him, disclaimed such an outation, and afterwards used the language imputed to

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Con gress of the United States of America. dersigned, Taliaferro P. Shaffner, of the State of

Kentucky, respectfully petitions your honorable bodies or the privileges and benefits hereinafter set forth. For many years, and on both continents, he has been professionally engaged as an electric telegrapher, and arly in his connexion with the novel enterprise he de

early in his connexion with the novel enterprise he de-vised plans and had in view the extension of this means of communication between Europe and America.

In the year 1853 he commenced his labors directly to-wards the consummation of an Atlantic telegraph, de-signing to run the cable between Newfoundland and Ire-land. About the same time practical and well-defined discoveries demonstrated the retardation of the electric discoveries demonstrated the retardation of the electric current in submarine wires. This development in the science determined the impracticability of working long sub-aqueous conductors for practical telegraphic pur-poses. Soon after this discovery in Europe he instituted experiments which fully sustained the above philosophy. Up to the present time there has been no discoveries in the sciences or inventions in the arts charging the state. he sciences or inventions in the arts changing the stat

of things above set forth.

With determined zeal the undersigned held to the truth of this new development in science. Others, with resolute faith, confided in the practicability of working a resolute faith, confided in the practicability of working a cable any length in the ocean. The most signal and complete failure of the late Atlantic telegraph has dem-oustrated the correctness of the position in the science and art of telegraphing held by the undersigned, and promulgated by him throughout the world; at the very time, too, when the sunguine friends of that scheme was celebrating its triumph in vain glory, with more than the "pomp and circumstance of war" fanatically display-ed in the darkest ages.

With the full faith in the philosophy hereinbefore men-

ioned, the undersigned proceeded, in 1854, to negotiat with the Danish government for the right to run a tele-graph over Greenland, Iceland, and the Farce Isles. His Majesty, the King of Denmark, awarded to the undersigned the exclusive privilege over those territories for the term of one hundred years from the 16th of August, 1854. In 1855 the governments of Norway and Sweden granted to the undersigned concessions, having in view

granted to the undersigned concessions, naving in view the consummation of the telegraph designed by the royal Danish grant just above mentioned. Without any intermission, the undersigned has had in contemplation, and has excrted himself towards the perfection of the before-mentioned telegraph; and at the present time he has important negotiations pending be-fore great powers for the consider triumph of his prore great powers for the complete triumph of his pro-sed international telegraph, free from and unembased by the vampire influence of reckless and adven-esome speculators. He has never for a moment been turesome speculators. He has never for a moment been influenced to prosecute so zealously this particular enter-prise by a desire for speculation, but, on the contrary, has been aiming for the realization of more noble and glorious ends -not for personal aggrandizement, but for

glorious ends—not for personal aggrandizement, but for the weal of man.

Accompanying herewith he transmits a map prepared by him with much care, having traced thereon the dif-ferent proposed ocean telegraphs, and their respective lengths. That under the Boyal Danish, Norwegean, and Swedish concessions, is called the North Atlantic Tel-egraph, and its route will be seen as extending across Labrador, Greenland, Iccland, and the Faroe Isles. The longest cable will be about five hundred miles, which might embrace some half dozen electric wires, so that different nations can have their preferred wires for their

respective interests.

The map will show the fact that New Orleans will be 1,558 miles nearer St. Petersburgh, via North Atlantic route, than it would have been via the late Atlantic telegraph. The depths of the ocean and the celerity of the eletric current on sub-acqueous conductors are given for dif-ferent distances, up to 2,500 miles. A philosophical fact was stated in the memorial presented to the Senate at the first scasion of the present Congress by the undersigned, to the effect that the electric current was materially retarded in its passage along submarine wires. It was therein stated that on a number sixteen copper wire a wave stated that on a number sixteen copper wire a wave would require full nine seconds to overcome the distance between Ireland and Newfoundland. It has been sup-posed that the conductor in the late cable had three times greater facilities for the transmission of the electric cur-rent, er, in other words, the resistance to the intensity of the current through the cable conductor was about one-third of that common to number sixten covers wise third of that common to number sixteen copper wire In the attempt to work the late cable the maximum In the attempt to work the late cable the maximum number of electric waves received over it, including unintelligible signals, was at the rate of one wave for each 31 seconds. From these facts it will be seen that the science practically demonstrated by the late cable is as was substantially set forth by the undersigned in his

memorial to the last session of Congress.

He further states that he has expended towards this enterprise over one hundred thousand dollars, and he enterprise over one hundred thousand dollars, and he contemplates a further outlay the coming season in hav-ing the whole route of the north Atlantic telegraph carefully surveyed. To this end he has engaged his engineers and other assistants to accompany him in the expedition to start early in June next, traversing respectively Labrador, Greenland, lechand, &c. In order to falitate the consummation of this important enterprise, would most respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to authorize the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Navy, to render such as stance as may be practicable—consistent with the in-rest of the public service—towards the said telegraph by permitting the government ships to convey over the respective seas the before-mentioned surveying expedi-

The undersigned, however, seeks this aid, provisional that the said telegraph shall, for all time, be open to all nations alike, strictly in conformity with the royal Dansh concession, which embraces as a fundamental princ

THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK WILL POREVER DE THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS, TO TRANSMIT OVER THE LINE Respectfully submitted,

TAL P. SHAFFNER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1859.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

THESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859.

On motion of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Almon B. Ires and Robert E. Williams, esqus., of Illinois, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 72. John M. Walker, appellant, es Jonathan B. H. Smith. The argument of this cause was concluded

No. 72. John M. Waiter, appellant, et. Jonathan B.
H. Smith. The argument of this cause was concluded
by Mr. Davidge for the appellant.
No. 73. Samuel Pearce, plaintiff in error, et. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company and the Peru
and Indianapolis Railroad Company. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the court on the record and
printed arguments, by Mr. Fox for the plaintiff in error,
and by Mr. Hendricks for the defendants in error.
No. 74. Wm. P. Les appellant et. The Polis County

No. 74. Wm. P. Lea, appellant, vs. The Polk County Copper Company at al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. F. P. Stanton for the appellant, and continued by Mr. R. H. Smith for the appellers. Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Tursday, Manch 1, 1859.

Mary Williams, vs. the United States. The argument of this case, opened yesterday in behalf of the claimant by Mr. Pelk, was continued this morning by Mr. Ratcliff, Assistant Solicitor on behalf of the government. Mr. Gillet, United States Solicitor, closed the argument on the part of the government. Mr. Breut, of Baltimore, commenced the concluding argument for the claimant; but before finishing, the court adjourned to 12 o'clock, m. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY. Congress properly to shield and protect its honor now will have cost the to-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869

Business Notice

going noneers not measure to one amploy of in this city, but no non employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but no have performed such service to other parts of the Ap 29—4f

For telegraphic and local news see fourth page.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President never did, on any occasion sinc

he has been in office, say a word or do an act which

was calculated or intended to control or influence

directly or indirectly, the giving out of any contract

by the head of any department, except to say that

it must and should be done according to law and

agreeably to the best judgment of the proper officer

in the way most calculated to promote the public

2. The appointment of Dr. Hunter as agent of th

Navy Department for the purchase of coal, was made

upon the strongest recommendations, and in the

way and upon the terms which had been sanctioned

by the previous practice of the department and the

existing law. The commissions allowed him were

such as were perfectly fair, as well as usual, and it

as not even been asserted that they are too high.

But the agent employed sub-agents and divided the

commissions. This affected the government in no

one way or another. The service was performed

3. The charge that the President had anything to do

with the contract of Mr. Swift for live-oak timber is

absurdly and extravagantly false. Still more prepos-

erous is the allegation that Mr. Plitt's connexion

with that or other contracts of Mr. Swift was in any

wise known to or brought about by the President

He knew nothing and heard nothing of that connex

4. The Patterson letter (written by a gebtleman

of as high character as any in the Union) was ascer

tained by the President's private secretary to con

eern a subject relating to the Navy Department, and

was referred to the head of that department, as a

natter of course. But the President never expressed

or intimated a desire that the contract therein refer-

red to should be given to any particular person. He

left the whole matter where the law had put it, and

where he had entire confidence that it would be

THE CREDIT AND HONOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ative session. Three days remain for action upor

neasures in the decision of which are involved the

credit and honor of the federal government. The

receipts into the treasury are much less than what is

year the public credit has been pledged for means

to carry on the government. Bonds have been is-

sued: treasury notes have been issued to meet im

perious current necessities. Of the latter about

nineteen millions of dollars, bearing four and four

and a half per centum interest, remain in the hands

of the people. They are receivable at the public

offices. Congress so far has made no other provisio

for their redemption. To the extent that they are

received at the customs they take the place of

noney, and, of course, to that extent deprive the

treasury of the means of meeting public necessities

in the way of ordinary expenditures. Congress has

not authorized on any terms the reissue of these

the sale of which would supply the government

with such amounts from custom-houses as are being

paid in treasury notes. Should the present session

close without making provision either for the issue

of new bonds or the reissue of treasury notes, we

see no possible escape from bankruptcy by the gov-

ernment of the United States. It is said that the

President may call an extra session of Congress; we

unswer that an extra session of Congress may lock

no adequate remedy for the discredit that will have

overtaken the government. On the fifth of March,

reasury notes now par in the commercial markets

will fall so far below that standard as to be sought

after and paid into the treasury in the place of money. The treasury then will be in the way of re-

deeming that class of indebtedness; and utterly

business. In fact, inevitable bankruptcy must fol-

passed an an idle and adventurous accident of polit-

ical life? The government often needs money, and

the settled policy of the laws renders it almost cer-

tain that we shall have to resort to capitalists hereaf-

ter to supply it. It is proposed to purchase the

island of Cuba; a large loan in that event would be

and require vast sums in maintaining the honor of the

government. No nation is independent of capital-

ists : and we are not. If we consult our past history

it is full of money negotiations and checkered all over

with the bonds of the government. With the am-

plest resources the treasury is in the way of constant

depletion. Twice within the past year we appealed

enough to destroy its character. It is honor or dis-

honor. There are two extremes and no middle

"Suspicion is a being whose fell power

or it is absolutely worthless.

We are approaching the close of the present legis-

properly and justly attended to.

on until long after it had ceased to exist.

and the proper legal compensation was paid.

service. To this assertion we defy contradiction.

We speak of this matter in a financial point of already tainted. Public suspicion has been excited. It is said, that if Congress is divided and contending up to the last day of the session without providing favoritism towards Mr. Swift who undertook to deproper means to maintain the public credit, what liver the supplies. It will be remembered that on may we not expect hereafter? If the holders of se- the 12th of June last Congress directed the construccurities and the just claimants upon the government are put off to the last hour before provision is made for them, by this Congress, have they any guarantee that a step forward will not be taken by the next by of our merchant vessels in the Cuban seas. The Presiwhich they will be left to petition for redress?

The Baltimore Exchange seems bent on proving But is it not due to the integrity of this great and previously determined to send a large fleet to Parathe truth of the adage that "one renegade is wors powerful people that their public indebtedness guay. An unusual demand existed for vessels-ofthan ten Turks." Ever since it apostatized to the should be held sucred, and be sacredly redeemed? black-republican faction it has been teeming with Shall their government, the proudest and the freest to press on the work of construction and repairs at bitter abuse of the President and other members of in the world-that government which was created the different yards. The government, under the the democratic party. Its issue of Monday contains by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, and old system of constructing frigates, had a limited a leader which is noticeable on account of its montheir patriotic associates and colaborers-be dis supply of large timber; but such as was adapted to strons malignity and coarseness of assault. Without nonored by the neglect of the representatives of the present wants, and such as might be required in the soiling our paper by quoting its statements we avail people in 1859 to provide means for maintaining its event of difficulty with England, of small live-oak ourselves of the occasion it furnishes to give the nor as a debtor ? public (not the Exchange) a few words of plain This is not all. Should Congress fail to authorize

he treasury to issue new bonds, or to reissue means placed in his hands to conduct public affairs. pointed out the necessities of the government, and has shown how the ordinary incomes under existing laws are insufficient; how those laws should be nodified so as to increase the receipts. Congress has paid no attention to his representations in this respect; and is now within three days of adjournnent diligently voting appropriations in the face of a bankrupt treasury and a failing credit. A buiness man that would conduct affairs in such manne would be thrown into a lunatic asylum, and his property transferred to trustees for safe-keeping. Amidst all this extraordinary history we hear scarce ly a word or tone of anxiety about the honor of the nation which is thus threatened with bankruptcy and ruin. Are we so rich as to be indifferent to what we do? Are we so poor that measures cannot save us? Is it true, in deed, that the nation is overridden by a cold, selfish partisanship-by a wicked and disgraceful scramble of ambitious and corrupt politicians, who are as insensible to the necessity of maintaining the national honor as they are deaf to every consideration which | advertisement for the delivery of the first instalment does not look to their own individual advancement We cannot believe in the reality of what, in this respect, is too apparent. The sober second thought may yet come; but vast injury to the public credit has already been done. It is estimated by moneyed men that the foderal securities are three per cent. less than they would have been under proper legislation by Congress. The government of Austria embarrassed by an immense public debt and threat ening a European war, has just negotiated a loan on terms more favorable than the rates at which our securities are held in the public markets of the world If we ask why this is? the answer on 'Change is that Congress has ceased to exhibit the characteristics of statesmanship, and has fallen to the low es tate of political management and intrigue. The re publican party opened the present session by a public avowal of irresponsibility, thus dedicating them required to administer existing laws. For more than selves wholly to faction : and it must be confessed their example has proved more or less contagious.

GOVERNOR TOUCEY'S LETTER AND THE NAVAL

We give in another column, and invite special a ention to it, Governer Toucey's letter to the naval investigating committee of the House of Representatives. Governor Toucey is an able man, of unimpeachable character, long tried in public service. cautions and circumspect in all the relations of life and precisely the person we should select to meet and overwhelm the calumnies of partisan warfare.

The committee of investigation was suggested by the opposition, and constituted, by the appointment of the Speaker, of a majority opposed to the adminstration whose official conduct they were charge to examine and report upon. We do not criticise the policy which controlled the appointment. So far as the Secretary of the Navy is concerned, it was perhaps the wiser course to intrust the investigation to the opposition. Nobody believed that the personal and official integrity of that gentleman could be impeached; and none who knew of his high qualifications and experience thought for a moment that any serious mistakes could be rightly laid to his

the door after the horse is stolen, but can provide After a laborious and minute inquiry into the nanagement of the Navy Department, and an uppre cedented search for private and public communic t'ons, the committee made a report exonorating Gov Toucey from every charge of improper or unfaithfu conduct. We might here rest the case; but it is due to the public and to the cause of truth that powerless to satisfy demands on account of current few leading facts connected with it should be laid before the country. The investigation originated with the opposition. It was intended by it to low the neglect of Congress to provide ways and means. And what is this bankruptcy? Is it to be effect partisan objects. It was not a legislative nodertaking in any just sense. There was not a single nan in Congress who believed that the Secretary of the Navy had either neglected his duties as a public officer or been identified in any manner with schemes to defraud the government. There was not a man io Congress in our indement, who believed that any unusual transactions injurious to the governinevitable. We may be involved in foreign wars nent had taken place within the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. It so happened that Governor Toucey was a prominent statesman of Connecticut, that Commonwealth; and as the signs were as comperous as the stars in the heavens that republito capital for aid. What is now presented to criminal neglect-to maintain the integrity of the had entailed in one of the leading departments of public credit. Credit is a sensitive organ of busi- the government. Well, the work was commenced. as we have said, by the reference of the whole subness. A breath of suspicion thrown upon it is ject, with plenary powers, to a committee, a majority of which was composed of enemies of the administration and the democratic party.

ground in all large transactions. It is either good An investigation followed, the record of which covers 1,216 octavo pages; on the 53 of the first part of which a majority of the committee resolve, "That nothing has been proven in this inves-This is all true of public credit. If this government should hereafter require at various periods two hun- tigation which impeaches, in any way, the personal dred millions of dollars, the neglect of the present or official integrity of the Secretary of the Navy."

A strong effort was made to convict the departnow will have cost the treasury many millions of ment of improper conduct in executing contracts for The obligations of the treasury are seized upon those transactions, and by violent inferences and direct misrepresentations have sought to fasten upon the Secretary the charge of special tion of eight small steam vessels. From the com mencement of that month, great excitement existed in the country and in Congress on the subject of the search dent, under special authority conferred upon him, had war, and it was determined, as rapidly as possible timber there was little, if any, on hand. On the 14th of June the Secretary of the Navy advertised for supplies; and required the delivery at an early treasury notes, it will become the imperative duty of period, as the circumstances demanded he should. the President to act solely with reference to the The bidders, it sooms, calculated upon obtaining more time, and fixed their rates accordingly. It turn It is not enough to vote appropriations; to say that | ed out that they could not comply with the terms of fifty millions shall be expended without providing their agreement, and they applied for an extension of the fifty millions to be expended. The President has time, which the Secretary refused. They then forfeit ed their contracts. The Secretary had a right at once to purchase in open market; but this he declined to do and finally, on the offer of Mr. Swift, closed an agree ment with him on the rates fixed by the first con tract. Mr. Swift had a portion of the timber or hand, and this is arrayed by the minority as constructive evidence of improper collusion between the department and that gentleman. Some of the bidders testify that their offers were based upon the idea that they could get an extension of time; and the government is charged with fault in not granting such extension, though by doing so the witnesses themselves testify they would have secured an advantage in the price of the article. We have seen nothing in modern times to com-

pare at all with the cool impudence of the minority report in this respect. It is argued elaborately that the fact that Mr. Swift had the ability to comply with his contract is all against his integrity and that of the department. It arrays an army of aggrieved parties who complain that the time limited in the of timber was too short to suit their convenience It does not follow the axhibit with the proof that the price paid was ex elitest; that it was more than others had demanded; that the government had suffered in the transaction. On the other hand, the in ference from the testimony is that the government saved from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars by the transaction complained of.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON TERRI-

TORY. There are no democrats in the Union more zeal us in their devotion to the cause of the national party, and more cordial in their support of the national administration, than those of the Pacific slope. We have had occasion to speak of the spirit which actuates the democracy of the two Pacific States of California and Oregon. We now have a formal and official embodiment of the democratic sentiment of Washington Territory. The following resolutions, which have just been adopted by the legislative assembly of that new and promising Territory, speak in becoming terms of a faithful democratic administration, and of the able, indefatigable, and efficient delegate to Congress from Washington. Governor Stevens :

Extending the thanks of this legislature to the present administra-tion, and also Gov. Stevens, the present delegate in Congres for this Territory.

Resolved by the Council of the Territory of Washington, (the House concurring.) That this body, as the representa-tives of the people thereof, have an abiding and unim-paired confidence in the integrity, justice, and ability of the administration of President Buchanan, and that we hereby extend the gratitude of our citizens to the Depart-ments of War, the Post Office, and the Interior for the that it is their determination to discharge their duty na ionally, to the great interest of the United States pos

Resolved. That our confidence in the integrity, ability. and working qualities of Gov. Stevens, the present delegate in Congress for this Territory, is unimpaired; and that we can confidently look forward to his services in Congress for the interests of these Territories with pride and pleasure, being assured that he will do all that one Congress for the interests of these territories with pride and pleasure, being assured that he will do all that one man can do for the advancement of all the interests with which this portion of the United States possessions are

Wherever and whenever the democracy of the ountry speak, it is in tones of confidence in their dministration, of devotion to the cause for the sake of the cause, regardless of the interests of men, and of proud and hopeful anticipations of the destiny of

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CON-

Among the nominees to represent the people of onnecticut in the next House of Representatives recen ly made by the democratic party of that State is

the name of Col. Rufus L. Baker, of Windham. In this nomination the democrats are to be co restricted on the selection of a candidate so worthy in all respects, of receiving the support not only of the party, but of all the voters who desire to have the district faithfully, efficiently, and honorably represented in the national legislature. Nearly the whole of Col. Baker's life has been devoted to the military service of the country. From the date of his first commission in 1813 to the time of his leaving the service, in 1855, he has been constantly emamanding justly the confidence of the people of ployed in a scientific branch of the army, where his services, although necessarily not of that brilliant character calculated to create popular enthusiasm anism was on the wane there, an effort was made and draw public attention, have not been the less to discredit him and the democratic party by ex- ardnous, the less useful, or the less important for the country by their Congress? A neglect—and a posing all the petty mismanagement which years the interests of the country. During his entire military career he has ever stood among the first and most valued officers of the army, and none have ever left the service with a character more spotless, or with a higher reputation for all the qualities which mark the honorable, high-toned gentleman, and the intelligent, faithful, and zealous public officer. The peculiar duties of the corps to which he belonged precluded him from participating in the more exciting scenes of his profession. In time of peace he had he opportunity, which he never neglected, of rendering in his own corps, more than in any other, useful service to his country, and he was content to

remain in it. But when the Mexican war came, he was found an applicant for a command with the the delivery or five-oak timber for the different troops who were to take the field and do the fightyards; and the minority of the committee have ing of their country. His application was denied mainly on the ground that he was so useful in the position he already occupied that his services there could not be dispensed with. But, although thus precluded from the opportunity of acquiring fame on the battle-field, the value of his services was not the less known to, and appreciated by, the W.r Depart. ment, and on the recommendation of Governor Marcy he was nominated for a ligher grade, and confirmed by the Scuate, "for meritorious conduct particularly in the performance of his duties in pros ecuting the war with Mexico." A man who has served his country for a continuous period of forty one years without a single repreach, and always with the highest reputation for intelligence, industry and integrity, cannot but be a most fit person to repesent any constituency, and we hope to see Col Baker in that capacity in the next Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF LANCASTER

Cal Stambauch chairman of the committee at a ominating convention of the democrats of Lancas ter county, Pennsylvania, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. It is due to the convention that we should say that other resolutions were adopted expressing the judg ment of the body in favor of specific over ad valoren

Resolved, That this convention, representing the demo cratic people of Lineaster county, declare their unaftered attachment to the principles and dectrines counciated by Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address, delivered on the 4th day of March, 1801, not only "as the essential principles of our government," but as forming the grand principles of our government," but as forming the grand platform of the democratic party, and giving life and igor to its political creed.

red, That, whilst its old political adversary has changed its name and professions, upon every "occasion for advantages," from the original designation of federalist down to the high-colored appellation of black-repulsion-know-nothing abolitionist, the democratic party has never changed its name, or deviated from the principal colored appellation of the p oles adopted and embraced at its organization, fifty-eight

pies anopted and emoraced at its organization, my-eight years ago.

Resolved, That the truth thus asserted is incontrovertibly established by the published proceedings of each and every National Democratic Convention, heretofore held for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—except so far as it became necessary to add new planks to the party platform, for the average of meeting the demands of my control of the cont for the purpose of meeting the demands of our country progress, and of protecting the constitutional rights of the several States against the insidious and dangerous in

novations of sectional faunticism.

Resolved, That this convention, assembled at the "old nome" of James Buchanan, deem it to be a matter for nome of James buchanan, deen it to be a matter for sincere congratulation that every declaration—every pre-diction and expectation expressed or entertained by his political and personal friends in reference to his purity of character, his transcendent ability and sound jugment, his fine qualities as a statesman and patriot, so eminently fitting him for the high place of Chief Magistrate of the republic, have been fully and triumphantly verified by his administration of the affairs of the national govern-

Resolved. That the wisdom, energy, and skill displayed in the measures adopted and recommended by President Buchanan for the purpose of securing the restoration and preservation of tranquility at home—to hissure the settle-ment of complicated and vexations difficulties existing with foreign nations, and prevances discourse existing with foreign nations, and prevent their recurrence in fature, in the manner and by the means indicated in his recent special message to Congress—cutile him to the confidence and gratitude of the whole country.

Resisted, That on behalf of the democracy represented

by this convention we welcome with open arms the youth-ful Oregon as a member of the sisterhood of sovereign States. She entered her novitiate under a territorial organization whilst Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State during President Polk's administration, as his special favorite and with his powerful advocacy. Now, she is admitted into full communion with the old Communion wealths with his approval as President of the United States.

Resolved, That we condially endorse the recommendations of the President's message on the subject of the accounted to the condition of the president of the pr

tions of the President's message on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by peaceful negotiation and honorable purchase; that it would seem to be the opinion of men of all parties, both in and out of Congress, that the island of Cuba is inevitably destined, somer or later, to become a part of our great system of united American States; that the main objection of the black republican opposition to the President's recommendation is now precisely the same objection made by the same opposition, under a different appellation, to the purchase of Luisiana and the same opposition, indee by the same opposition, make a creat appellation, to the purchase of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas, thus leaving the good work to be effected by a democratic administration and the democratic party. This convention, however, is fully convinced the country does not, and will not, sympathize the country does not, and will not, sympathize the country does not a marking objection, and that with such a puerile and unpatriotic objection, and that

with such a paerite and imparance objection, and that we trust Congress will energetically preceed to pass the necessary act, such as introduced by Senator Slidell, as the initiatory measure of a successful negotiation.

*Resolvel**, That we recognise and cherish as a vital principle of the democratic creed, the peaceful acquiescence of the minority in the faily-expressed will of the majority; and we hold it to be the bounder duty of every democratic approach the secondary reministries and the cononstituted by the party ventions fairly

Resolved. That the confidence of the democratic party of Lar caster county in the ability, integrity, and democratic principles of Gov. Packer remains unimpaired, and that his management of the affairs of the Commonwealth has our cordinal approbation.

our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our distinguished senator, Wm. Bigler, since his election to the Senate of the United States, has strengthened the strong admination hitherto entertained for him by the democratic party. his eloquent and well-tempered speech recently delivered upon the tariff question furnishes unerring evidence not only that he possesses ability of the first order, but that he understands and will support the views and wishes of

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Rev. Leonidas Rosser, of Richmond, has Jonated \$300 to Randolph Macon College, the interest of which is to purchase a medal, to be given to the senior who shall de-liver the lest original oration at each commencement. Dr. Manning is preaching in English every Sunday at

the Church of San Carlo, in the Corso, at Rome, to a very numerous congregation, who crowd to hear the ex-archdeacon expound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith.

Hallam, the historian, was buried on the 28th ult., in a lonely church-yard, on a rocky hill, at Clevedon, Som-ersetshire, which overlooks the stormy Bristol Channel. The place is wild and romantic.

Judge Betts, in the United States circuit court, this morning, decided that newspaper reporters ought to be, if they were not, exempt from jury doty. The name of a Mr. Graham, an attack of one of the newspapers, being called for the petit jury, he begged to be exemed, and, on appeal to the court, the excuse was admitted.

Princess Clotilde and her husband, as soon as the ro tine of presentations are over, are going to the quiet picture-sque chateau of Mendon, for a fortnight's tranquil honeymoon. That imperial forest and mansion have been settled on old King Jerome and his sons as an ap-panage, as well as the town residence of the Palais Royal. Richelieu lived in the one, and Rabelais at the

Cyrus W. Field was the most famous man in America when it was announced that the cable was laid, and was sending signals between Europe and this continent. This fame, however, was something like the wealth and worshipful state of Christopher Sly, the tinker, of such exceedingly brief duration, that it can only serve to make his return to obscurity less endurable.

Madame Bosio was hissed the other night at the Ital-Madame Bosio was hissed the other night at the Ral-jan Theatre, St. Petersburgh, for having a few nights be-fore caused the performance to be changed on prefect that she was ill, yet gone to a grand party in the house of a princess, and sang there as charmingly as ever-The hissing was remarkable for two reasons—first, be-cause no prime doma ever before received such a castiga-tion; secondly, because Madame Bosio had previously been highly esteemed by the Petersburghers.

DUBLIC SCHOOLS. - The regular monthly meeting